1914.]

The catalogue of Dr. v. Dalla Torre unfortunately ignores Dahlbom's publication of the name *Homonotus* in 1843. But attention has been called to it by Stein first, and again by F. F. Kohl; and the name *Homonotus*, Dhb., is restored in its original sense for the present species by the most recent writer on the subject, Dr. O. Sustera (Wien, 1912).

Woking:

October 13th, 1914.

EUTHRIPS TAMICOLA, A NEW SPECIES OF THYSANOPTERA FROM THE FLOWERS OF THE BLACK BRYONY,

BY RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.L.S., F.E.S.

One afternoon towards the end of June I found an ordinary looking black Thrips, with a white band at the base of wings, in some numbers, in the minute flowers of the Black Bryony (Tamus communis) in the hedge-side near Yarnton, Oxon. I did not attach much importance to this capture, but upon examination on my return home it turned out to be a new and distinct species of Euthrips (Anaphothrips), which I describe below. The following evening I cycled along several country roads and lanes in the neighbourhood of Oxford (in the two counties) and took the same Thrips in the flowers wherever the plant was found.

EUTHRIPS TAMICOLA, n. sp.

This species belongs to the section in which the sixth antennal joint is not divided.

♀. Length, 1.4 to 1.5 mm.

Colour, deep blackish brown, all tibiæ and tarsi yellow. Second antennal joint yellowish distally, 3 and 4 yellowish and 5 greyish-brown with the base yellow. Upper wings grey-brown, basal fifth (or thereabouts) white; mid-vein of hind-wings and all cilia fumose.

Head broader than long, 0.7 as long as broad, diverging basally; surface irregularly and transversely striate, sparingly setose. Eyes somewhat prominent, occupying about 0.5 the total length of the head, coarsely facetted and minutely and sparingly pilose. Occili on a prominence, large with reddish tinge; posterior pair about on a line through middle of eyes. Antennæ about 2.2 times the length of the head, 6th joint entire; relative lengths of joints approximately:—5:12:20 (including stem):17:13:18:3:5. Joint 3 pedi-

cellate, roughly fusiform; 4 moderately clavate, 5 and 6 somewhat broadly united: 3 and 4 with long, slender double trichomes, and 6 with a long, slender, single trichome near outer side of apex.

Prothorax transverse, angles rounded, about 0.6 as long as broad; surface irregularly transversely striate, minutely and sparingly setose; about 0.9 the length of the head.

Pterothorax a little longer than broad, sides of metathorax narrowing towards the base of the abdomen. Legs moderately long, tibiæ somewhat more than usually stout. Wings fully developed, reaching to the eighth abdominal segment; setæ minute, lower vein of fore-wing more or less regularly set, 17 or more to distal fifth; upper vein with four or five near base, 1 near middle, 1 about distal fourth, and 1 at extreme apex; costa similarly set with similar weak setæ. Lower cilia of fore-wing wavy, those of hind-wing rather sparse.

Abdomen elongate-oval, slightly broader than the pterothorax and about 0.6 the length of the entire insect, rapidly narrowing from base of segment 8 to tip; spines on 9 longer than, and on 10 as long as, the 10th segment, which is open above.

Type: In Hope Department of Zoology, University Museum, Oxford.

Habitat: In numbers with its pink larvæ, in the flowers of the Black Bryony (Tamus communis), Yarnton and Cowley (Oxon), and North Hincksey, Boar's Hill and neighbourhood (Berks), June, 1914. Probably a widely-distributed species.

Hylton, near Sunderland: October 5th, 1914.

THE FOOD-PLANT OF PLATYPTILIA MIANTODACTYLA.

BY THE HON. N. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, M.A., F.L.S.

In a previous number of this Journal (Ent. Mo. Mag., Ser. II, Vol. XXIV, pp. 159–160, 1913) I stated that the probable food-plant of the larva of *Platyptilia miantodactyla* was *Achillea ochroleuca*. This supposition I now have proved to be correct, as both Mr. K. Predota and myself have reared this moth from larvæ found feeding on the above-mentioned plant.

Arundel House, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.: October 8th, 1914.